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as told in their school-books. It is time to stop it. Patriotism is the noblest virtue, but it must not be nourished in hate. A little common sense as well as Christian charity on both sides is needed."

Again: "The Philadelphia *Record* tells of a small boy who made a quantity of crayon-colored paper flags of Spain, which, in an explosion of patriotism, he threw one by one into the kitchen fire, and then 'solemnly loaded his Fourth of July pistol with caps and fired a salute in honor of the event.'"

This subject of the right teaching of history in the schools, in harmony with the more rational, humane and Christian spirit of our time, is rapidly rising into foremost importance among the educational problems of the day. History is one of the noblest of studies; it ought to be taught right. It has always been taught wrong; not so much, we mean, in method as in substance. The real history of the world, of human struggle and attainment and progress, in agriculture, in commerce, in morals, in political institutions, in education, in invention, in art, in science, has been largely covered up and lost sight of under the rubbish of details of campaigns and battles, which, as such, in most cases, have little more to do with the true movements of human society than the details of a slugging match or of the struggle in a Spanish bull-ring. The real substance of history must be rescued from the back ground into which it has been crowded by the noisy claptrap which is always pushing itself to the front and catching men's eyes.

This rescue has already begun. In the more advanced work in history in our universities and colleges little attention is given any more to the details of army and navy movements and conflicts. In the public schools, where the minds of the young boys and girls are given their trend for life, marches and battles, charges and routs, death-rolls and battle-pictures still for the most part hold their old place. But here also the rescue work has commenced and is likely to go on rapidly. In this country no less than half a dozen school histories have appeared in the last twenty years, some of them running through several editions, in which the various lines of peaceful activity are given prominence over war movements. Leeds, Taylor, Gilman, McMaster, Thomas, and this year W. A. Mowry, have prepared history text-books of this kind. Any rewriting of history in this way must necessarily proceed slowly and tentatively, yet it is not at all improbable, with the rapidly changing sentiment in relation to this subject, that another generation may see all books of the old style banished from the school-room.

In Europe also the matter is receiving most serious attention. The peace societies have taken up the subject in their local work, the Peace Bureau at Berne is supplementing and supporting their efforts in a vigorous and intelligent way, and this year at Buda-Pesth in the Peace

Congress the topic was carefully and earnestly discussed. Some efforts have been made in Germany, France, Denmark and Sweden, as well as in England, to have textbooks prepared for the schools out of which shall be left "the war spirit, the evil spirit of the schools." Herman Molkenboer of Bonn, F. Rasmussen of Stockholm and N. L. Hojberg in Denmark, with others in different parts of Europe, have been laboring in this direction.

While school history is being rewritten from the new and better standpoint, wide-awake and progressive teachers who have a true sense of the high moral as well as intellectual mission of the educator, especially in the training of right-spirited citizens, will be able to do much, even with the old books, to present history in its true proportions, and to prevent the formation in the young of that narrow, selfish, haughty national spirit which has so long been the bane of the world. The teacher of history has often been worse than the book of history. He ought to be better than even the best school history book heretofore written, or perhaps than any yet to be written. His living daily power over the pupil is worth more toward inculcating right views and right feelings towards fellow-citizens and foreigners than any book which he may ever handle before a class.

PEACE IN THE SOUTH.

Perhaps we ought to say "peace in the nation." But for the purpose for which we write, the above title is more appropriate.

For a long time after the close of the Civil War there were two "bloody chasms" in the land, one between the South and the North, the other between the two races in the South. These two chasms were about equally wide and deep, and for many years showed little signs of closing. In recent years they have begun to disappear, and with about equal rapidity. It would not be easy to name all the influences which have coöperated to bring about the change. Much is due simply to the softening and healing effects of time. Some of the influences have come from the South, some from the North. In the South itself some of them have come from the white, some from the colored people. Some have been religious, some educational, some political.

Recent events indicate that the abnormal condition of things which has existed so long in the Southern States and been such an obstacle to its progress is soon to disappear. The "Solid South" is breaking up, or rather breaking down. The ideas and practices which made such an expression possible are giving way to sentiments and activities which are to make a really solid South. The so-called "Solid South" represented anything but solidity. The Southern white people themselves now see this, and are rapidly recognizing the fact that not only is it obligatory that the two races should live together with-

out antagonisms, but that the superior people should do all in its power to improve the condition of the inferior. They find that their fears of negro domination have been largely groundless, and they are beginning sincerely to appreciate the progress which the colored people have made both intellectually and industrially.

Mr. Booker T. Washington, who is doing so much for the industrial development of the negro, was recently invited to come from his home at Tuskegee, Ala., to Durham, N. C., to attend a colored fair. This is in the region where the Ku Klux Klans once did their horrible deeds. Mr. Washington went expecting to find the fair a small and insignificant thing. On the contrary, to his delight he found it a large and well-arranged exhibit of the products of the intelligence and skill of the negroes. Not least significant to him was the sincere interest in the exhibit shown by leading white men and women of the community who attended in large numbers. While at Durham he was invited by the president of Trinity College to visit the institution and make an address to the three hundred white boys being educated there. He was received with perfect courtesy and real cordiality, and in his presence the president took occasion to speak in the most emphatic way of the interest which the white population should take in the education and moral training of the colored people. When Mr. Washington was departing the College boys gave him the College salute with apparently as much cordiality as if he had been a white man.

This incident, with others of like character, indicates that a great change has come over the South. It has much more significance than the fact that in the late national election the Southern white people divided their votes between parties in a much more normal way than they have before done since the close of the war. This latter fact was in part a surface indication of the underlying change of spirit of which we are speaking, and in part due to the disappearance of the Southern question as it has heretofore existed in national politics. It is, of course, a great satisfaction to know that this question, which so long embittered the two sections of the country against each other, is dead forever, that no action of national parties can ever revive it. With its disappearance, what animosity still remains between the South and the North will speedily give way, and this will re-act favorably upon the South itself, where many grave problems yet remaining will find a peaceful solution by the normal activities of the Southern people themselves.

There are, of course, still people in the South who cling to the old order and endeavor to keep the wall of ill-feeling as high as possible between the two races. But the recent decision of the Florida courts that the Sheats law was unconstitutional shows that these people have had their day. This law made it a crime for white and colored children to be taught in the same school, even

though it were a private school. After a full hearing on the real merits of the question, the Circuit Court said that the law could not stand, under the constitution of Florida. This decision is of tremendous significance, as it is a purely Southern one. The New South is rapidly throwing off the shackles of the old régime, and an era of great prosperity and genuine peace is opening before it, in which, while doubtless certain race limits will never be passed, yet both races will work together with increasing mutual respect and harmony, and public laws will cease to interfere with the essential rights and liberties of individuals, acting either in an individual or collective capacity. Under these new conditions of peace and harmony, the South has a great future of moral and material development before it, and splendid opportunities to make itself felt, in an altogether new way, both in the nation and in the world.

EUROPEAN DIPLOMATIC DUPPLICITY.

The most startling event in Europe during the past month was Prince Bismarck's disclosure through the Hamburg *Nachrichten* of the existence of a secret treaty of neutrality between Germany and Russia from 1884 to 1890, which was not renewed by the Chancellor's successor when he was dismissed by the Emperor. According to this treaty, if Germany should be attacked, say by France, Russia was to hold aloof; if Russia should be attacked by an enemy, Austria for example, Germany was to preserve a friendly neutrality.

This revelation seems to have been made primarily because of Bismarck's long-cherished dislike of William II., and secondarily because of the recent events in France, in connection with the visit of the Czar, which made it perfectly clear that France and Russia, which the Iron Chancellor had so long tried to keep apart, had come into the most cordial relations with each other. Bismarck virtually charges the Emperor and Count von Caprivi with having brought on the alliance between France and Russia, by dropping the secret agreement with Russia in 1890. The failure to renew it he seems to have regarded as a criticism of himself, and the policy which he had followed. The temptation to smite back offered by the recent open evidence of the Franco-Russian alliance was too great for the man of iron, and so he let the whole diplomatic secret out of the state bag.

It is not strange that this proceeding has created a good deal of commotion in all the nations of the Triple and of the Dual Alliance, and that it has led to an interpellation in the German Parliament. Nor is it strange that the German government should have refused to say anything about it. It has shown all of the five nations, and all others, what deceitful and treacherous things alliances are which grow out of narrow selfish interest and senseless chauvinism. We hope the old Chancellor's dis-